



U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

weatherization and intergovernmental program

Building Energy Codes Building on Success

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National Energy Policy

- Six strategies
 - Aggressively reduce demand employing energy efficiency technologies and encourage sound conservation measures
 - Increase energy supply, with special emphasis on domestic supply.
 - Maintain a diversity of primary energy sources, to enhance energy security.



National Energy Policy

- Six strategies
 - Upgrade our national energy infrastructure to deliver energy from the source to the consumer.
 - Simultaneously building on our successful record of environmental protection.
 - Prepare for a future that moves us beyond current thinking about the sources and uses of energy.



EERE Response:

- Established consumer awareness programs that help market, promote, and create a demand for efficient products.
- Established strong partnerships with the states; including financial incentives and federal grant programs to support states and localities.



EERE Response:

- Making significant investments in research and development toward new energy efficiency products and processes.
- Developed appliance standards - reasonable but challenging
- Lead by example in striving to meet energy efficiency targets that Congress has established for federal buildings and transportation fleets.



Buildings Energy Use

- 37% of total U.S. total consumption
 - 68 percent of electricity consumption
 - Costs U.S. \$240 billion



Progress in Increasing Efficiency

- Energy use/\$ GDP produced fell 40%
 - 1972 - 2000
 - VS 1949 - 1972, energy use/GDP fell $\sim 10\%$).
 - improvements in energy efficiency $> 50\%$ of reduction
- Without reduction (at 1972 levels),
 - US energy use would = 171 quads in 2000,
 - energy efficiency improvements = 36-48 quads savings



Research and Codes Contribute

- Savings > increase in energy supply since 1972
 - 36-48 quads
 - \$200-300 billion/year (assuming \$6 billion/quad)
- Energy efficiency innovations now in codes
 - 2 of 3 most important since 1978
 - low-e glass U
 - electronic ballasts U
 - advanced refrigerators



Where do Codes Fit?

- Baseline
- Exit Strategy
- Basis for Appliance and Equipment Standards
- Standard of Professional Practice
- Technology Deployment Tool



Significant Progress - Residential

1975

- Glazing – U-1.13
- Wall – R-10
- Roof – R-10
- New buildings only

2000

- Glazing – U-0.9 to 0.35
– SHGC-0.40 (<3,500 HDD)
- Wall – R-11-R-21
- Roof – R-13 to 49
- New and renovation



Significant Progress - Commercial

1975

- Glazing – U-1.13
 - Center of glass
 - SHGC - none
- Wall – U-0.34-0.20
- Roof – U-0.14-0.18
- Lighting – 4.5W/ft²
- New buildings only

2000

- Glazing – U-1.27 to 0.34
 - Window Assembly
 - SHGC - 0.64 (<6,000 HDD)
- Wall – U-0.504-0.291
- Roof – U-0.055 to 0.028
- Lighting – 1.3W/ft²
- New and renovation



Progress Since Last Workshop

- Alabama
 - 2000 IECC Mandatory for all construction
- Illinois
 - Chicago, Peoria and Rockford adopted 2000 IECC
- Georgia
 - Upgraded to 2000 IECC (with 2001 updates)
 - Upgraded to Standard 90.1-2001 with GA mods
 - 0.40 SHGC effective January 1, 2004



Progress Since Last Workshop

- Kansas
 - Updated to 2003 IECC
 - Kansas Energy Efficiency Disclosure an option
 - HERS compliance option (Rating of 80%)
- Michigan
 - Updated to Standard 90.1-1999 statewide (Effective April 2003)
- New Hampshire
 - Upgraded to 2000 IECC (Effective September 2002)



Progress Since Last Workshop

- North Dakota
 - Adopted 2000 International Building Code and International Residential Code
 - State and local government buildings
 - School Buildings
 - Local jurisdictions adopting a building code must also adopt



Tools And Assistance

- www.energycodes.gov
- Check products
- Hotline 1-800-270-CODE (2633)
- Technical and Financial Assistance to States
- Participation in Professional and Trade Shows
- *Setting the Standard* newsletter



Solution to Our Challenges

- Not by Federal action alone but together with
 - Private sector
 - States and local governments



Future Challenges

- Exploiting Information Technology
- Training
- Codes and beyond
- Buildings adaptable to energy interruptions



Questions?

